MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1882.

Bijon tipe a House—Patience. Brooklyn Park Thentre—Dir White Slave. Buon II's Maseum-Broadway and 9th 6 Fift Avenue Thentre Mm. L'Architte. Grand Opera House Mis Voitos. Raverly's 14th Street Thentre Chips. Dale's Theatre Mankind. Metropolitan Alcanor-Olivette Madison Square Theatre-Franciska Park Sheatre-Jane Kare Park 3 heatre—Jan byte.
Ban Francisco Minstrein—Brasiway and 19th 16.
Binndard Thentre—A Daughter of the Nile.
Thent, e Comique—The Dischird.
Theise's New Music Hall—Concert. Union Square I heater The Black Play

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 9, 1882, was:

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#### Mr. Wadsworth's Uncarned Pay.

An interesting discussion between the Penn Yan Express and the Albamy Evening Journal calls renewed attention to the fact that after his election as a member of Congress, which occurred in November, 1881, when he was chosen to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Senator LAPHAM, the Hon. JAMES W. WADSWORTH continued to serve as Comptroller of New York until Dec. 1, 1881, when he resigned. For his services as Comptroller he received the proper salary of the office; but when he went to Washington to take his place as a member of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms also paid him the salary of a Representative from August, when the vacancy began, up to the time when Mr. WADSWORTH really became a member. This back pay, being for four months, amounted to about \$1,700; and Mr. Wadsworth took it and put it in his pocket

just as though he had really earned it. Now, those who excuse this transaction on the part of Mr. WADSWORTH, say that the salary belonged to the office, if not to the man. An appropriation had been made by Congress for the pay of a Representative from the Twenty-seventh District of New York, and that appropriation had to be so applied. Indeed, it is said to be the regular custom of the Sergeant-at-Arms to hand the pay over to the man who appears as such Representative. If there is a vacancy, the pay goes on accumulating until a new man comes in, and then, we are told, the accumulation goes to him. Thus it was that Mr. WADSWORTH got this back pay, although he was not a member during the period that it was accumulating, and had rendered no public service whatever which could justify

him in receiving the money. But, as they argue, the Sergeant-at-Arms insists on disposing of the money in this way. If the new member will not take it-an event which may have occurred, but of which no record is published it remains useless in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms. It cannot, they say, go back into the Treasury, because it has been regularly drawn out upon a lawful appropriation; and so the unfortunate new member is under the painful necessity of taking a sum of money to which, in his conscience, he knows he has no more right than if it had been procured upon a forged check, or had been got out of the Treasury by a franciulent warrant.

To this ridiculous and humbug necessity it seems Mr. James W. Wadsworth gave way. He took the money; and this act on his part only affords a new illustration of a weakness of character which other acts of his have indicated. If he had been made of the right stuff, he would have rejected the back pay with indignation. It was no concern of his what might become of it if he did not take it. The lawful custodian was responsible for it. What Mr. Wadsworth had to do as a selfrespecting, poright, and conscientious public servant was to say: "I have not carned this Or, if that was too great an effort for his moral faculties, he might have taken it and Instantiv returned it to the Treasury, with a letter to the Secretary of that department saying that the money had come to him as a part of the pay of a Representative in Congress, but that, as he was not a Representative during the four months in question, he had the honor of returning it into the Trensury of the United States for the use and benefit of the people to whom it justly be-

longed. Another member of the House, likewise elected to fill a vacancy—the Hon. Roswell P. Flower of this city-took the money in the same manner as Mr. Wadsworth; but. feeling that it did not properly belong to him, he made a public donation of it to some charitable purpose. This proceeding on his part was one that cannot be approved, since the money was not rightfully his even to give away; and yet his act is far more cred-Itable to him than Mr. Wadsworth's appropriation of the uncarned funds to his own

There is only one safe rule for a public man, and that is not to take public money which he has not carned. And this is peculiarly the case when the man is a son of JAMES S. WADSWORTH, and has some reputation as a reforming politician.

# The Books of Foreign Authors.

The Evening Post has been writing a great deal of late about the cheap reprints of foreign books, especially novels, which, with newspapers, now furnish the people with a great part of their reading. It calls the inventor of this form of publication the "New Pirate," the "Old Pirate" having been the publisher of the more expensive reprints for The "New Pirate," according to our con

temporary, is Mr. Munno, the manufacturer of an enormous quantity of the ten-cent reprints, and it makes him the object of much sareasm. As a matter of fact, we believe the originator of that form of publication was not Mr. Muxno: but it is not important who invented the new form. Its consequences are the serious matter. It has affected the book publishing business in this country to an extraordinary extent. The people now buy nearly all their light reading, and that is about three-quarters of all they read, in the form of reprints, which are sold at prices not much above those of newspapers. Formerly an English nevelist of reputation was able to get from an American publisher a very considerable sum for the advanced sheets of hi besit. The publisher pald for the privilege of bringing the novel out first here, and what was called the courtesy of the publishing trade commonly gave him the field to himself so long as the demand for the book was setive. The theory was that respectable publishers would not interfere with him by getting out rival editions. In practice, however, they interfered more or less fre quently. Sharp controversies as to what the courtesy of the trade required were fre-

quent between the most reputable houses.

payments for advanced sheets to foreign novelists were greatly reduced, or ceased altogether. The publishers bought nothing valuable in getting the opportunity to bring the book out first. The cheap "libraries," as they were called, scouted the courtesy of the trade, and would have the story out only a few days later. Foreign novels could not be sold, as before, for fifty cents and seventyfive cents, but must be put on the market for ten and twenty cents, and that, too, with the probability of cheap competing editions.

Of course the public were gratified. They got their reading much cheaper than for merly. Moreover, the mass of the people began to read a much better class of novels than before. For the price they had paid for the vilest trash they could now buy the best fletion of Europe, not only current fletion, but that of the past. Other popular books besides novels began to be obtainable in these reprints, and it soon became evident that the people preferred the superior literature, and had only bought the inferior because it was cheap.

But meantime the English author is worse off than before. His work is more popular with us than ever, but he cannot even get his old payment for advanced sheets. The American market brings him in nothing.

Even for him, however, the revolution in the book trade may prove advantageous in the end. It is making the old publishers advocates of an international copyright, and that would speedily follow if it were not for the British publisher. He does not want an international copyright for the benefit of the British author only. He wants one which will increase his own profits. He is anxious to get the American market. He fights for the chance to manufacture the books written by English authors and sold here.

But the British publisher works in vain We shall never have an international copyright with England of the sort he craves We are willing to give the English author a copyright. The justice of that everybody concedes. But the American edition of his book must be printed and published here.

What justification has the Evening Post for talking about the "New Pirates" and the "Old Pirates?" If an article is unpatented and unpatentable in this country, of course our citizens will be likely to manufacture it without paying a royalty on it, provided the business is profitable. Nor are they pirates when they do it. They do not plunder anybody else's property, for the foreign author has no property in his book in the United States. The people to assail are the men who are preventing an international copyright, which will protect the rights of the English author; and those, as we understand the matter, are the English publishers.

## A Remedy Worse than the Disease.

We have among us some men possessed of considerable ability and culture, who, because they have acquired some reputation as pulpit orators, or men of letters, assume to solve offhand the most profound and intricate political problems. If they were not often persons for whom, in the line of their specific vocation, we entertain respect, we should be disposed to designate them briefly as cranks; for they propound their political or social nostrums with the headlong zeal and serene complacency which are characteristic of a warped rather than a sound in-telligence. We have had, of late, several exhibitions of the tendency to propose sweeping innovations without a due recognition of the interests to be affected. Mr. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, for instance, has denounced in the International Review the abuses which have been perpetrated in connection with our fiscal system, and opines that they might be cured by clothing our Secretary of the Treasury with the powers of an English Chancellor of the Exchequer. And now in the Social Science Congress at Saratoga a Massachusetts clergyman, the Rev. A. D. Mayo, points out the vast amount of illiteracy in the Southern States, which he insists must be redressed at once by the general Government by establishing free schools at the cost of the national Treasury. To Mr. Mayo's proposition we refer merely to note that it was promptly combated by Prof. | moropathy. GOLDWIN SMITH: but it may be well to examine the amendment of our political system urged by Mr. FORD in common with many other so-called reformers.

Mr. Ford, of course, has no difficulty in demonstrating the gravity of the evil for are three important speeches the Presiwhich he would prescribe a cure. He has but to enumerate such flagrant blunders as the Silver bill, and such gross frauds as the Pension bill, or the Monitor and River and Harbor steals, and to remind us that the existence of a surplus of \$150,000,000, instead of leading to a dom of intercourse and consultation with material reduction of taxation, has only given the signal to more lavish and unscrupulous extravagance. All this is palpable enough; and it is equally true that such seandals do not now dishonor the management of public moneys in Great Britain, where not only the taxes to be levied, but the application of the receipts, is practically settled by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his annual budget. Mr. Fond jumps at the conclusion that the same powers of shaping the collection and disposition of the public revenue ought to be conferred upon our Secretary of the Treasury.

Now, in the first place, Mr. FORD misses the true reason of the happy immunity from frauds upon the national exchequer at present enjoyed in the United Kingdom. Such immunity is by no means inseparable from the system of Ministerial responsibility. No English Minister has ever recognized the principle of accountability to the House of Commons more fully than did Sir ROBERT Walpole; yet during his; long term of office every budget contained a huge appropriation for secret service money, almost every penny of which was known to be used in bribing members of the House. In theory, moreover, at any moment the plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be dislosated by a bill introduced by a private member and making appropriations never contemplated by the head of the fiscal departnent. That this is very seldom done, and that the fiscal administration of Great Britain in recent times has been irreproachable are facts due, not to any special safeguards afforded by the political system, but to the high standard of legislative purity, which again is but a reflex of the healthy and vigi-

lant state of public opinion. Conclusive proof of this is furnished by the failure to avoid dishonesty and extravagance n nations which have reproduced the Engsh form of government. No country in th world, except perhaps our own, is so notorion for legislative corruption and the whole als pillage of the public treasury as the little chardon of Greece, which has carefully edelied its institutions upon those of Engind, and whose Finance Minister has precise the same powers and responsibilities as the English Chancellor of the Exchequer. Anher striking example is afforded by the exvience of France under the republic. Durg the last three or four years, the prepara tion of a budget by the Finance Minister has suffered such interference from the introduction of private bills involving targe appropriations as to completely destroy the expected equilibrium be Then the cheap reprints came along, and I tween receipts and outlay. Sometimes the

disturbance has been caused by a colleague of the Finance Minister, as when M. DE FREY-CINET carried through a bill providing for the expenditure of an immense sum annually on public works. As is well known, M. LÉON SAY refused to undertake the functions of the Treasury Department in the second FREYCINET administration unless the lavish disbursements for public works should be suspended, and unless he was left free to ad-Just his balance sheet without unexpected demands on the Exchequer put forward in private bills. Yet even M. Say did not

escape annovance from this source, and that, too, although he demonstrated that France was in financial straits from which she could not be extricated without great patience, skill, and, above all, economy. It follows that to bestow on our Secretary

of the Treasury the powers exercised by the Chancellor of the Exchequenswould accomplish little in the way of fiscal reform unless our federal legislature were first purged of corruption; and this can only be effected when delinquent Congressmen shall have been held to a sharp and stern account their indignant constituents. It is indeed preposterous to suppose that any political system can be framed which will prevent legislators from stealing, so long as their constituents will connive at the theft. But even if we could assume the existence of some special virtue in the English method of dealing with taxation, Mr. Ford should have perceived that we cannot adopt it in this country without totally reconstructing our scheme of government. There is a solidarity, an organic coherence, in the merits and defects of political systems and you must be content to accept such drawbacks as are inseparable from the working of the main principle of the system. It possible to give large powers to a Chancellor of the Exchequer, because he is directly accountable to the legislature. It is impossible to intrust the same functions to our Secretary of the Treasury, because he cannot be made accountable to Congress, seeing that such accountability would be irreconcilable with that responsibility of the Chief Magistrate which constitutes the essential difference between a presidential and a parliamentary form of government. It is astounding that this distinction, which lies at the root of our political institutions, should be so frequently overlooked, sometimes by so-called statesmen, who propose to give what they call Cabinet Ministers a seat and a consultative voice in Congress, and sometimes by well-meaning and intelligent observers like Mr. FORD, who, keenly alive to the blunders and the shame of our fiscal administration.

east wildly about them for a remedy. It is not by giving a possibly incompetent or corrupt Secretary of the Treasury more power than he has now, that we can redress the mischiefs of which patriotic and thinking men are profoundly sensible. So long as the Constitution remains the supreme law of the land, the levying of taxes and the application of the public income will abide in the hands of Congress, where the Constitution placed it. There is only one way to stem the blind extravagance of the federal legislature, and to stamp out such rank conspiraeies against the taxpavers as the Pension bill, the Monitor robbery, and the River and Harbor steal; and that is to so arouse the public sense of right and wrong that every Senator and Congressman implicated in such iniquitous transactions shall be inexorably relegated to private life.

## The Recognition of Homoopathic

Practitioners. The question whether it shall be allowable to meet homosopathic physicians and surgeons in consultation still continues to disturb practitioners of the so-called regular school in this country and Great Britain. The revision of the medical code of ethics in this State, by which consultations are sanctioned with any legally qualified practitioners and the law recognizes homeopathlets has met with very little favor outside of New York; and in England the British Medical Association has lately assumed an attitude of fresh hostility to ho-

This association, which is a sort of Medical Parliament, was founded half a century ago at the old Euglish cathedral town of Worcester, where it held its jubilee meeting in August. At each annual gathering there dent's address, the address in medicine, and the address in surgery. Last year it happened that Dr. Bitistows, who delivered the address in medicine, and Mr. HUTCHINSON, who delivered the address in surgery, both referred to homocopathy, and advocated freepractitioners of that school. The speakers were prominent men, and their language on this subject not only attracted much attention, but provoked emphatic dissent. It was known that they must have obtained leave from the governing body of the association to express their views. An outery arose at this undue tolerance of a pestilent heresy in medicine. The Council were accused of sympathizing with homosopathy, notwithstanding the determined opposition of a large majority of the members. To set themselves right, they have this year gone far enough in he other direction.

In their report presented at the Worcester meeting the Council declare that they have arranged for the rigid exclusion of homesopathists from membership in the association, no matter how they try to get in. So long as a man professes homocopathy, the doors of the regular medical societies are to be kept closed against his admission. But what shall be done with those members who turn to the false light and follow it after they have been allowed to enter the fold of superior wisdom and illumination? The Council recommend a policy of inaction under such eireumstances:

"Against perversion to homotopathy after admission, hey are, at present, powerless, except by the expulsion of the offender, and this, under present circumstances they consider unadvisable; first, because they hold tha such a course would be beneath the dignity of the mem ers of a great liberal profession, and, secondly, because twould confer an amount of noteriety which is very indesirable, upon these who were expelled."

They are probably right in thinking that any effort to expel a member who has besome a homosopathist would help him more than hurt him; but the other reason that they give for their recommendation is absurd. If it is not beneath the dignity of the members of a great liberal profession to keep homepathle doctors out of their ranks, why is it eneath their dignity to turn them out?

# Judge Gilbert's Successor.

A new Justice of the Supreme Court is to e elected in the Second Judicial District of his State at the next general election to succed the Hon. JASPER W. GILBERT of Brook yn, whose term of office will expire at the and of the present year, in consequence of his having attained the age of sevenly. The Second Judicial District comprises the

ounties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Rockland, Orange, Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess. Under the present Constitution it is entitled to five Justices of the Supreme Court. Of the five Judges now in office, one lives in Dutchess County, one in Westchester, and three live in Brooklyn. Ordinarily the district is Democratic and

all the Judges are Democrats, although on Republicans against the regular candidate of

of them, Judge DYRMAN, was elected as an Independent candidate with the aid of the

the Democratic Convention.
In the rural counties, at the present time, there is a strong feeling that the new Judge ought not to be a Brooklyn man. Kings County has a majority of the delegates to the Judiciary Convention, and by united action in favor of any one candidate they can always secure his nomination. The fact that Judge Gilbert is a resident of Brooklyn is used as an argument for selecting his sucpessor from the same locality, but it may be doubted whether the Democrats can safely run the risk this autumn of alienating the voters in other parts of the district who think their claim to be represented is too

persistently ignored by Brooklyn. When Judge Cullen was nominated two cars ago, his chief competitor was CHARLES F. Brown of Newburgh, the County Judge of Orange County. All that we know and car of Judge Brown indicates that he may wisely and appropriately be promoted to the Supreme Court. Indeed, his fitness seems universally to be conceded in the Second Judicial District. A rumor has lately gained some currency, however, that he might not be a candidate this year, preferring to run in 1883, if the amendment to the Constitution is adopted giving the district an additional Judge. We are able to state that this report s incorrect, and that his friends mean to have him nominated at the Convention which has just been called to meet on the 4th day of October pext.

The rival Brooklyn candidates are WIN-CHESTER BRITTON, WILLIAM D. VEEDER, and K. H. CLEMENT, Democrats, and BENJAMIN F. TRACY, now Judge of the Court of Appeals by appointment, on the Republican side. All of these gentlemen had better be content with the posts they now occupy.

A feature of more than local interest in to day's election in Maine is the contest over the four Representatives of the State in Congress who are to be chosen on a general ticket. The nominees are as follows: Democratic Greenback, DANE, THING, LADD, and MURCH; Repubtican, DINGLEY, MILLIEEN, REED, and Bou-TELLE: Straightout Greenback, Earon, GARY, KALLOCK and Avenue: Independent Republic enn, NASH, DINGLEY, STONE, and STICKNEY : Prohibition, LADD, TALLMAN, STONE, and AXTELL, This Prohibition Lapp is not the Democratic ADD, but the STONE and DINGLEY of the Independent Republicans are the same that appear on other tickets. The canvass is so close in Maine that it is possible that on the same ticket some candidates may be elected and others de-

The Land Leaguers of the whole country should, in the picturesque language of Judge WYLIE of Washington, "spurn with the ends of their toes" those of their pretended leaders who have been bargaining for the sale of the Irish Land League vote of Pennsylvania to the corrupt Republicans who have been negotiating for its purchase. Such political traders should be promptly punished, and also deprived of the ower of ever repeating their treason.

The proclamation of the Sultan denouncing Anam gives the latter a clear hint what to do. Let him excommunicate the Sultan, and the Egyptians will then be still more inclined to defy this potentate, for whom most of them have already lost all respect.

The Western cricketers have had a week of triumphs in Philadelphia, the Young America, Girard, Germantown, and Merion Clubs all falling victims to them. The result of becoming gradually acquainted with the peculiarities of the bowling batting and fielding of the visitors was seen in the fact that each of the four local clubs after the first did better than its predecessors, and after badly outplaying the Young Americas early in the week, on Saturday the Westerners barely escaped defeat themselves. The same fact was shown in the improvement of the batting scores made against the visitors during the matches. The Merions for example with only 13 runs in their first inning, made 165 in their second J. B. THAYER Jr. assisting with 107 not out, completely collaring all the bowling whose varied styles and skilful intermingling had at first wrought so much destruction. The local clubs should have arranged to secure at least one victory by a united Philadelphia eleven against this united Western eleven; but the excellent quality of the latter's playing had not been anticipated, and hence only matches with individual clubs were arranged, which was dividing the forces and being beaten in detail. The present week had also been preoccupied by matches with the Trenton and Pittsburgh Clubs. Over these latter, accordingly the Westerners will now continue their triumphs. Should they repeat their visit next year, they will be warmly welcomed in New York and Philadelphia, and somewhat better understood and prepared for.

When Sir Garner Wolseley left London for Alexandria, he boasted that he would be back in England upon the 15th of September. with Egypt in his hands, to dine with his friends. It does not look at present as though he would sit at the festive board next Friday in London with his chums. The fact is, he did not take Aram into account when he first went to Alexandria.

The Governmental Tall Wagging the Body. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.- Mechanics are working on the White House in a manner that seems to ind cate that the President does not intend to occupy it for a month yet. Secretary Lincoln is the only Cabinet of ficial who pretends to do business. Afterney General Browster came for a fee days to fill his engagement for an appearance at the Star route trial. He left to his favorite watering place before the echoes of his voice had died in the court room. Post Office Department has not had a head for a long time, and is being run now by the Third Assistant, who has just returned to let the other follow go. The depart ment has just tail enough to wag the body. In truth the Government in every branch is proving on an ex-tensive scale how the tail may wag not only the body

but the head, and for a prolonged period. be found to perform that little service, another can; and so the money is paid, contracts are made questions are decided, and the vast machinery works just as though neither engineer nor fireman nor any one was ever

Dear Brether Blaine, not long age, When you had full control, And Garfield in your hands was dough The Presidential paic.

The great ship Half Breed, well equipped To you her gundy colors dipped. And gayly out of harbor shipped

Though you indeed, were but the mate-You licht supreme command.

Twee you that ruled the good ship a fate. And only you who steered her straight Toward the frozen land.

The Conkling rock you did not mind. But you were wrecked and aid not fine The Presidential pole.

Tie far away dear Brother Blame. Tue far feit auch ne veu You, who have sought it off in vain. erforce must watch with calm a viacu. The Stalwart ship and erew.

Though through the packs they see why as not Fortune to them may prove unkind, And they another dag may find Already planted ther

It may be that such thoughts as these Will fit you Brother Blaine. And you may speak such prophecies, The while you winter at your case, Past in the floce of Maipe

### A BURNING QUESTION.

Senator Miller and the Saratoga Convention UTICA, Sept. 9 .- It is likely that there will be trouble in the Republican State Convention over the River and Harbor bill. If the Administration controls a majority of the delegates resolutions will be reported by the Platform mmittee cordemning the bill and approving the President's vero. In any event, resolutions o that effect will come before the Convention

from some quarter undoubtedly. Now, would the resolutions be allowed to pass quietly? Not by any means, if the Her-

kimer programme is carried out. It seems that Senator Miller will be a delegate to the Convention from Herkimer County. He sustained the River and Harbor bill in all its stages, and voted to override the President's veto, and since the adjournment of Congress he has published a letter in vindication of his course, Miller never takes a back seat. He believes in pushing to the front. It is in this way that he has reached the place where he ow stands. It is understood that he intends to fight the River and Harbor battle at Saratogs if an attempt is made to pass resolutions which ither directly or impliedly condemn his con duct in regard to that measure.

rumored that some of Miller's Half Breed followers are trying to dissuade him from attending the Convention and making this fight. If he goes to it and the question comes up, there will be a lively time at Saratoga that may recall the stormy scene at the Roches ter Convention of 1877, when George W. Curtis undertook to amend the platform which Roscoe Conkling had reported by inserting a resolution affirming the validity of Hayes's title to the Presidency, and endorsing his fraudulent Administration.

It would be interesting to witness a collision at Saratoga between Senator Miller and some Administration leader over the great steal of the last session. After all, Miller may make up his mind to stump Ohio and let Saratoga

LAND GRANTS TO CORPORATIONS.

## The Facts About the Titles of Railroads to 130,000,000 Acres. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see

many inquiries as to what the action of Con-gress was on the subject of land grant railroads, and can answer as to some cases at once. A report from the Secretary of the Interior to the House of Representatives, dated March 28,

1882, shows that over 130,000,000 acres of land have been conditionally granted to States and corporations to aid in the building of railroads. which have not been built. At least 100,000,000 acres have been given to roads that have been finished in time to acquire a good title. This 130,000,000 acres of land makes a territory of over 200,000 square miles, which is greater than that of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and every acre of it has been legally forfeited.

Of this vast territory, 103,215,360 acres, 161,-000 square miles, is given to three corporations the Northern Pacific, 48,215,040 acres; the Atlantic and Pacific 40.690.560 acres, and the Texas Pacific, 14,309,760 acres. Legally, these roads have not earned an acre of this land, for none of the roads were completed in the time required by law. Equitably, that is by allowing them pro rata of the grants according to the number of miles completed at the time for the expiration of the grant, they have all carned about 15,000,000 acres, leaving 88,000,000 acres which should under any circumstances be forfeited.

This land, at the minimum Government price (\$2.50 per acre), would be worth \$220,000,000, while all the roads completed would not cost that sum.

(\$2.50 per acro), would be worth \$220,000,000, while all the roads completed would not cost that sum.

The Northern Pacific grant is 48,215,040 acres, and of that amount it earned less than 11,000,000 acres, leaving 37,000,000 which should be forfeited, yet Mr. Reed of Maine, backed by a majority of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, reported against forfeiting this land grant, and strangled a resolution from the minority of that committee in favor of doing so. At the rate this corporation is selling its lands, what it has equitably earned would about pay for building the entire road, and what Mr. Reed proposes to give it will be a gift, valued in money, of at least \$150,000,000, and of a value that cannot be computed, as homes for the people of our already over-crowded centres of population.

The neople of the constry are all interested in this question. The action of Congress is of vital importance to them. The public domain is the most valuable trust committee to Congress. The Republicans under Mr. Reed seadership seem determined to vest its ownership in a few railroad monopolists. Mr. Payson of Illinois and Mr. McCold of Iowa were the only Republicans on the Judleiary Committee who voted with the Democrats of that committee in favor of forfeiting the uncarned land grant of the Norther Pacific and dictoid's subsequent vote against forfeiting the Texas Pacific grant raises a suspicion that he was actuated more by a desire to serve C. P. Huntington than one to serve the people when his vas to forfeit the Norther Pacific was east. the only Republicans on the Judiciary Committee who voted with the Democrats of that committee in favor of forfeiting the uncarned land grant of the Northern Pacific and McLod's subsequent vote against foreiting the Texas actuated more by a desire to serve C. P. Huntington than one to serve the people when his vote to forfeit the Northern Pacific was actuated more by a desire to serve C. P. Huntington than one to serve the people when his vote to forfeit the Northern Pacific was east.

Mr. Reed succeeded, by the aid of Speaker Keifer, in keeping the report forfeiting the Texas Pacific grant from being placed on the conclusion as to the committee had seen that the movement was used to see that the word three sent to serve the people when his vote to forfeit the Northern Pacific was a panel of the serve formed all over flussia and Palestine; in some instances had was bought, all against the urgent remoistrances of these was defined as tringent prohibit which has since been extended to Syria. Not when has since been extended to Syria. Not which has since been extended to Syria. Not when has since been extended to Syria and take possession of them like been cheep advantable of the second down the soft of the second down the soft of the s

Mr. Reed succeeded, by the aid of Speaker Keifer, in keeping the report forfeiting the Texas Pacific grant from being placed on the calendar, and the committee had arrived at no conclusion as to the Atlantic and Pacific, which, according to the report in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, has but two stockholders, one of whom is Jay Gould.

Thus it will be seen that the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, that is, Mr. Reed of Maine, has virtually prevented the House from declaring forfeited 88,000,000 acres of land to which these three corporations have neither a legal nor equitable title. Mr. Reed is asking for a reelection, and these facts should be known to the voiers of his state. The fusionists of Maine may expect to combat the money of the Northern Pacific profusely expended; but there are, or ought to be crowd honest voters in Maine to defeat Reed, with all the money of the Northern Pacific to

with all the money of the Northern Pacific to back him.

The managers of these reads have beasted within the last thirty days that they were only fighting for time—that if they could prevent Congress from forfeiting the land before its adjournment Secretary Teller would give it to them before the next Congress assembled, and they were not afraided a forfeiture after the patents had been issued. This is a stronger reason why no one like Reed, who has the taint of these railroad jobs on him, should be elected to the next Congress.

New York, Sept. 5.

# A Burlesque Army in a Comic Opera.

From the World. LONDON, Sept. 9.-The newspaper-reading sable here begin to be rather weary of the inflated reports from the seat of war, which occupy whole pages of the papers every day, and have no more story to tell inf-ter all than Cauning's needy knife grinder. From Sir-Carnet Wolseley downward, everybody in Egypt uses the most stilled language about ridiculous "actions," in which perhaps one man is wounded on each side, or it may be only a horse. Meanwhile Continental military critics are beginning to point out the numerous blan-ders that have been committed in the management of the campaign. German military authorities, whose abilty cannot be questioned, say contemptuously that Sirfarnet's tactics and inflated despatches remind them of the movements of a burlesque army in a comic opera.

# Harper and Brothers are issuing their Frank-

n Square Library in a pamphlet edition. Their latest novel in this form is "Heaps of Money," by W. G. Norris. Charles Reade writes nothing that is not interesting. Three charter stories of his are printed together by the Harners under the title of "Multum in Parve," and good stories they are.

A large volume, finely illustrated, is the "Land of Earch giving the history of the Irish Land League, by John Devoy (Patterson & Neilson). It is published in splendid style, with portraits of Charles S. Parnell John Dillion, and others. Its description of picture-sque Ireland is vivid and satisfactory. This part of inhistrated with many fine steel contravings.

Mrs. Dowing publishes "Beauty in the Household," a treatise on domestic decoration, with nearly illustrations (Harpers). It is the counterpart of her book on "Remity Mr. James M. Bethune has written and published a compact volume on the "Mestakes of Ingersoil." Mr Bething writes with vigor against the noted infidel, and defends the doctrines of religious with deal and earnest

A compact life of Gov Beaver, the Republican candi-date for Governor of Peneselvania, is published to Prank A Barr of the Publishelphas Fosse. Mr. Barr is a A second edition of Lyman Atheti's "Life of Christ" is

puttished by the Harpers.

One of the latest novels issued by Mesors Peterson Brothers is "A Rhissian Princess," translated by theories D coa from the French of Emmanuel Gentrales, Tris-is described as the strongest and most absorbing sensu-blenal love story of the day. The Mesers, Harper continue their beautiful little

edition of Shakespeare, of which Mr. William J. Reff. is site of the publication in a volume of the usual size of "Trollis and Cresida". The text is given with-out expurgation, since the play is not suitable either to school use or social reading.

## THE JEWS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17.—The Eastern question has so completely absorbed public attention during the last three months, that it has driven into the shade the solution of an Important problem with which Europe uper pectedly found itself called upon to grapple at the beginning of the year, but which recent events have only had the effect of postponing. Sooner or later the condition of the vast Jew ish population of the east of Europe will again force itself upon the consideration of states men and philanthropists; and it is to be hoped when that time comes, that the experiences the last six months will not have been thrown away. It may be interesting if I should endeavor to sum these up for the benefit of your readers, and explain how the Jewish matter

aco, Me., if she didn't confess a fault of which he had coused her, and then shot her because she did. -The dangerous feat of sliding down the Mount Washington Railroad on a board has been per-formed by Miss E. F. Coleman, who made the three miles -The President of the Bergh Society of now stands, the more especially as it is one in Nassachusetts tells some Hoston men, who are reting up a fox hunt, that he will prosecute every one who takes part in it. which the United States have played a consid-A recent return shows that the rates of mortality at different ages in the British army are inwesthan among civilians until the soldier arisins in year, after which the military death rate rises rapidly. Under 20 the average death rate of troops on home service is better that of a civilians.

erable part. When the Russian persocutions took place and the frontier towns of Austria became half that of civilians. -A Massachusetts law makes the owner of a house liable for treble any loss that may be suclained by gambling therein with his consent. A salem keeper at Lowell has just been compelled to pay \$1,800 the money going to a man who had lost only \$4.00 in playing poker on the premises. -In connection with the proposals to enlarge the area of electric lighting in London, the inter-esting fact has been recalled that this is the seventy area anniversary of the introduction of gas illumination into London, it having been first used for lighting Golden lan

when the Russian persocutions took place, and the frontier towns of Austria became crowded with thousands of refugees, their sufferings were such as to enlist the sympathies of England and of the wealthy Jewish communities of the Continent. More than £100,000 were raised by the Mansion House Committee alone. Committees were formed at Frankfort. Berlin, Vienna, and other towns containing a large Jewish population. The Alliance Israelite of Paris took the matter warmly in hand, and arrangements were made for the wholesale removal of the unfortunate population to Canada and the United States.

It is calculated that over 20,000 of these people have during this year landed upon your shores. You know better than I do with what result. Practically the emigration of Russian Jews to America has proved a failure. Partly because it was undertaken upon far too large a scale. This was unavoidable in view of the fearful sudering with which those who attempted to relieve it had to deal. Partly because the emigrants owing to the conditions of their formor life, were utterly unable to adapt themselves to the exigencies of American civilization or to compete successfully in its labor market; and partly because, being for the most part intensely orthodox and devoted to the observances of their religion, they found life impossible excepting at the sacrifice of their conscientious scruples. Moreover, being intensely sanguine and impulsive by temperament, and utterly ignorant of any other part of the world except that in which they lived, they formed an extravagant conception of the future which was in store for them. In comparison to Russia, any free country they felt would be a paradise, in which they good things of this world would dont into their mouths if they opened them wide enough. They found charitable people prepared to send them to this new country, and they supposed that the same charity which transported them would continue to keen them and the side of this sour for them, and the disadvantage at which they were therefor as an experiment in 1807. Pall Mall was next tried in 1800, and by 1814 gas was generally used in London. —A Parisian prospectus of a company which proposes to numer New York city on a capital of \$400,000, supplied by co-chalcon Frenchmen, sets forth that entertainments in this city are few, and are supplied chiefly by an occasional performer from Europe; that we have no handsome theatres, and would be delighted with such as the supplied chiefly t lighted with such a one as this enterprise would insur The richest man in Spain, the Marquis de Manzanedo, Duc de Santona, died recently and left behind him a tremendous forfune for a Spaniard, viz., twenty millions of dollars. Like some dukes in England, his property had been acquired by judicious purchases of land in the capital, and the Santona possessions in Nadrid embraced nearly the whole of the fashion able quarters. In 1880 over 1,200 persons were employed in Paris making gold and silver lace. The workings struck, and their employers said that their profits resily did not warrant an advance, so the trade was transferred to St. Etienne. There instigated from Paris, the work men struck, too, so that now the lace is imported from

most every ship from the United States brings returning emigrants who have been sent out at their expense; that over 10,000 refugees still remain starving in the frontier towns of Austria, for whom the only resource is expatriation to the country of their sufferings or diffusion among the already overcrowded centres of Jewish population in Europe. The solution most popular among the Russian and Roumanian Jews themselves is one against which the Western

tion in Europe. The solution most popular among the Russian and Roumanian Jews themselves is one against which the Western Jews have most steadily set their faces. It is not necessary to discuss why this should have been so. It is likely that when a similar crisis occurs again, the opposition of Western Jews to the colonization of Palestine by their fastern coreligionists will be sensibly diminished, and a combined effort made, both by Jews and Christians, once more to people that land with the

descendants of those to whom it originally belonged. The enthusiasm with which such a possibility was greeted by the whole Jewish nation both of Russia and Roumania has proved beyond question that it is the only solution which will satisfy popular aspiration. Indeed, so increase was it that the Torkish Government by

combined effort made, both by several tians, once more to people that to descendants of those to originally belonged. The

England, Germany, and Belgium, and of 1,200 only 80 now pursue it in Paris.

—Some Chinamen happened to see that shrimp were remarkably large and fine in Barataria Bay, near New Orleans, and at once engaged in the business of exporting them to China, where they are a highly or teemed article of food. The shrimp are spread on a platform two acres big to dry in the sun, after which they are put in bag- and beaten until the outer shell of covering is removed. Then they are salted, wrapped in tissue paper, and packed solidly in barrels, bearing Chi-nese characters like those on tea chests. -A Hartford woman has received letters

from two young Chimmen who were formerly students in that city. They say that the anti-Chinese law has weakened China's confidence in this country so greatly that no more boys will be sent here for education. Those who have already received a training in our schools are being put into Government positions, displacing for signers, who have been receiving very high salaries. Gen. Gordon gets what is equivalent to \$100,000 r year as instructor and practical head of the army.

This story of strange practice is told of a

SUNBEAMS.

the duty on carri

swindled by bunko men at Minneau

-England derived last year \$2,769,000 from

-A county Judge permitted himself to be

-The Boston dry goods firm which sent

ome of its clerks to Europe this year is said to employ

-It has lately been found that the phyl-

Pingree threatened to shoot his wife at

loxers has extended to Ln. Vendes and Haute Vienne, i France, which had been supposed exempt.

Kansas lawyer: The law requires that a person must be 21 years old before he can preempt land. When one comes to ask if he can evade this law and have his boys, who lack some years of being 21, "prove up" some land, the attorney smiles serencip" and says: "Of course; certainly; it is the easiest thing in the world." And when the time comes to make out the papers the attorney marks with a piece of chalk on the floor, "21 years old." It places the affect on the floor, "21 years old." He places the affect of the floor of the floor. old." He places the affiant on the floor stand these words, and has him swear that he is "over 2

-The Salvation Army is not going to have monopoly in the saving trade. The Salvation Navy, inder Admiral Tag possibly a connection of the il-ustrious pugilist, has been started, and those ranging

trious pugilist, has been started, and those ranging macives under its dag are cheered by a parody of a nouvoid sea song, size:

"Come all you supersyoung and old With hearts once east in "eaven's mould And John our Christian Navy bold.

On board of the 'Allelujah' We're bound to floor the forts of sin And the devil hinse it will soon cave in; Then join the stde that is sure to win.—On board of the 'Allelujah'.

-The Governor-General of Canada, as he ppeared to a Chienge reporter, was a "well-made, read shouldered, good looking man, more English than Scotch in his looks, about 35, with the Campbell for brozum." The Princess Louise, as seen on the same occa-sion, is thus described: She is a well-formed, hale woman of 35 or there alouts—she has the features of he mother, and a modest yet frank demeaner. That she is and among the other ladies she would be identified in as instant. She has a bright, intelligent tage, which light

up pleasantly when she converses." -Lourdes, of which we have heard so isolated enimence, which rises almost perpendicularly from the waters of the clave. The mineral way re-fifth hot wells are much executed but most of the cures are asserted to be unade by a simple spring of cold mater brindages, is on the rear bank, about ten minutes' wask from the town. The level ground between the order stream has been maked and the interior of the grotte funded into a charge. It is there, from duchness to large

who felt that the movement was premature, and that without the active cosperation of the Turkish Government, instead of its active opposition, mething could be successfully achieved. Fortunately the emigration Eastward was checked before many inindreds had left their homes. These have since, for the most part, returned or been scattered among the Jewish communities of the larger towns in Turkey, but the result of the investigation of the deputations who have gone to examine the land in Palestine, has, in all cases, been satisfactory, and they have returned convinced that, should favorable political conditions arise, Jewish co onies might be successfully established in that country.

The reflection will naturally occur to you that Jews who have proved themselves unable to satisfy the later requirements or to compete in agricultural pursuits in the United States will not prove adapted to form agricultural econies in Palestine; but the conditions of the two countries are so totally different that the same difficulties which have to be encountered in the one do not arise in the other. Besides, an emigration to be successful even in Palestine must be conducted upon totally different principles from those which governed the action of the Western committees in their recent emigration schemes to America in the first place, emigration should not be commenced at a moment of intense persecution, when thousands of starving panipers are the subjects to be dealt with but by means of properly organized colorization societies possessing sufficient capital during a time of no especial pressure and these could easily be formed in Russia not econting the pecuniary assistance they might rely upon from abroad. Emigrants should be carefully selected among persens possessing a certain futted capital, of which the minimum per head of a family should be \$250. Hundreds of thousands of such could be found, and among them many who, though not sufficiently skilled agriculturists to compete with American labor are conversant chough with far muids kneel against the railing which protects the shrine, - Gounod's new work, "The Redemetion," written for the recent Bernaugham restreat, is divided into a protogue and three parts. The protogue illus-trates the creation, 20 computation, and the promise of the Redormer, the first part represents the passion and death of Christ, the second the forty days between the resurrection and the assembler, the third the scenes of Pontecost. The Rev Dr. Parker writes to the Hariford convent that the third part is "a hyum in praise of the last age of mankink an age of brotherhood and pane and love followed by a description of the descript the Holy Glost, and its whole works concluded by a hymn of the apostles which is a summary of the Chrisstinted praise, but was a first the treatment is most rev-erent and much of the simple movel and bountain.

-The announcement of the death of Ms. Thomas Morton Fitz the large Berkeley recalls at act & domestic self-sacrines which few would be found to perform. The story of the Earl of Berkeley and Miss Cell is well known. The Earl undoubtedly macron beroubhelp in 1796. By a serious of forgeties and periodet ac-cording to the decision of the House of Louis be ob-deavored to prove that be had married, her privately at the beginning of their intumacy, before their ideal son was born. The judament of the House of Lordan effect gave the earlicent to Mr. Bilkeley, but he retued to lake the seat or use the title und so cast a slar on as mether's fame and his brother's legitimacy. In section, and every Kuropean country but Kagland, the demand law prevails, and the dibenous put before Mr. Book his coul-

ploy the most primitive farm implements, are very different rivals from the skilled American farmers, accustomed to the use of the most modern appliances, and who work their ten or twelve hours a day. Moreover, as Arab labor can be procured for about ten cents a day, the colonists themselves might caupley it, and the societies under whose auspices the colonies were formed might thus bring large tracts of rich land now lying waste into cultivation by means of combined Jewish and native intor, thus cluenting the former; and at the same time so favorable are the agricultural conditions of the country they might realize a profit. At all events if this plan does not offer a solution, its certain that none other does, and it is no less certain that none other does, and it is no less certain that none other does, and it is no less certain that none other does, and it is no less certain that none other does, and it is no less certain that none other does, and it is no less certain that the position of over three million of dews in flussia, and hournanum must every day grow more and more infolcrable.

For the moment, owing to the full of ignalieff, and the accession of Count Toisiot to office, there is a luft in the personations; but the flussian Jows themselves well know that it is only temporary that the sentiments of the peasantry toward there are unchanged, that the counbustible and revolutionary elements in the country, which can scarcely be restrained, must before long inevitably explode, and that when that day sames their doom is scaled if they cannot before that entastrophe bursts agon the land, exame from it. Hence they are walching with a feverish anxiety the moment when Syria and Palestine will be open to them. Indeed, they are only beginning reductantly to a finit that they run greater dangers by enigral ag to them than by remaining at home, so great is their alarm and impatience to find a place to refer the country is between the country is last, the form of the part of the part of the part of the part of t -The Departmental Councils are now holding their autumn session in Prunes. To proceed the have been unusually quiet with the exception of a radio followed and a dulle observers. M. Vacher a decrease. Deputy, who attended as a member of 1 erving no response to the thin with the cornelist turned sharps round and a re-isematistic into W Vn for sleep. It is for

-In the upper waters of the Th great is their alarm and imparience to find a phase of refuge.

So long, however as the Egyptian crisis fasts, the Jews in Jernanicm. Beyrent and Damascus are even in a more unsule position than these in Russia. At any moment there may be a fanatical on break at any of these places, both against Jews and Christians, such as took place at Alexandra; and until we see whether the military operations in Egypt are going to produce a widespread hely war, no emigration of Jews to Masken countries is designable. Even then, so long as the Tarkish Government maintains its present hostile attitude on the subject, no successful colonization of Jews in any part of the Ottoman dominions is possible. The Eastern question must enter upon an entirely new phase before any change for the better can be effected in the condition of the oppressed and persecuted Jewish nation in Eastern Europe. who radings in the createst fitted a separate of towns, formation. The book rowing but a profix girl profile a books charming. Lagin a relevanservedly popular. They are exceeding a way to deep and neither man nor woman is ever some major as a vanished than when a manuscript for graceful management.

quired for propelling them.